

LEGISLATORS MEET

(Continued from page 1.)
of Canada and Kye T. Brown of Lunenburg; appropriations, E. A. Melendy of Londonderry and H. M. Atwood of Lyndon; town lines, E. C. Story of Victory and J. W. Thurston of Walden; mileage and debentures, W. N. Robinson of Sutton and I. W. Turner of Concord; insane, A. J. Mackay of Peacham; internal affairs, M. G. Morse of Hardwick; chairman; minor courts, H. W. Lund of Canada; public buildings, Fred D. Gilman of St. Johnsbury; library, I. W. Turner of Concord; public health, A. J. Mackay of Peacham; fourth joint rule, George L. Shores of Granby; game and fisheries, E. W. Hunt of Danville; immigration and labor, H. W. Lund of Canada; temperance, George L. Shores of Granby.

Senate Committees.
The chairman of the important committees of the senate include: Judiciary and fourth joint rule, R. W. Simonds of St. Johnsbury; finances, H. E. Gady of Northfield; education, A. A. Dunklee of Vernon; agriculture, William Noonan of Panton; manufactures and appropriations, C. B. Hinsman of Rutland; railroads, D. S. Conant of Bradford; banks, W. H. Wright of Brandon; corporations, E. B. Shaw of Burlington; general, N. L. Divoll of Rockingham; state and court expenses, F. M. Page of Groton; temperance, W. B. Locklin of Richford.

Aside from the chairmanships, Senator Page is a member of the judiciary, finance and temperance committees.

Senator Simonds is a member of the committees on banks and justice and municipal courts.

Legislation Proposed.

The bills over which there promise to be serious contests have not appeared in large numbers as yet. Senator Max L. Powell of Burlington has introduced two bills fixing the beginning of the terms of the justices of the supreme court and the superior judges on February 1, following their election. The bills will undoubtedly determine the attitude of the legislature on the question of judges.

House Bill No. 6 introduced by W. A. Atwell of Brandon would regulate the employment of detectives in Vermont and may show the sentiment of the attorney generalship. J. S. Eaton of Woodstock has introduced a bill fixing the compensation of the members of the general assembly at \$300 per term and ten cents mileage each way. The president of the senate and speaker of the house are to have a salary of \$600. This will bring the issue of limiting the time of sessions to a head.

P. M. M. Phelps of Fair Haven has introduced a bill requiring all wheeled vehicles to carry lights in front and rear.

Several of the old-time joke bills and some relating to fish and game have appeared. The total of bills introduced in the house up to Monday evening was 33 and senate bills seven.

The general disposition of the members at the opening was to push the business of the session so an early adjournment could be taken. They stopped work on Friday forenoon as usual, however.

Appointments by the Governor.
Gov. Charles W. Gates has appointed Stoddard L. Bates of Derby state highway commissioner and he has taken charge of the office. He will keep the office with the same corps of help at Franklin for the present.

He has also reappointed H. S. Brigham of St. Albans commissioner of agriculture and P. C. Williams of Newport commissioner of banks.

ANNUAL BANK MEETINGS
No Changes in Men in Charge of St. Johnsbury's Financial Institutions.

The annual meetings of the national and savings banks of this county were held yesterday and the old officers were generally re-elected. The list of officers follows:
First National Bank.
At the annual meeting of the First National Bank held yesterday afternoon the old board of directors was elected: A. H. McLeod, C. H. Stevens, W. P. Smith, J. C. Clark, F. H. Brooks, W. A. Ricker, H. A. Stanley. The directors did not organize.

Merchants National Bank.
The Merchants National held its annual meeting yesterday and the directors were re-elected as follows: Elmore T. Ide, Harry Blodgett, Alexander Cochran, Truman R. Stiles, George H. Cross, W. J. Powers and George J. Asselin. The directors organized by electing Elmore T. Ide, president; Harry Blodgett, vice-president; Charles W. Rutter, cashier; Frank H. Philburt, assistant cashier; Fred G. Johnson, teller; George A. Brown and Ralph Dodge, clerks.

Citizens Savings Bank.
At the annual meeting of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co. Tuesday morning the following officers were re-elected: Directors: A. L. Bailey, Harry N. Stevens, Andrew C. Ritchie, Haddon W. Lyster, Fred D. Gilman and Joseph Fairbanks.

The directors elected the following officers: President, A. L. Bailey; vice-president, H. N. Stevens; treasurer, John T. Ritchie; assistant treasurer, Gilbert E. Woods; teller, H. M. Nelson; bookkeepers, W. J. Farr, Roy N. Howard, Donald McGregor, Charles Newell; stenographer, Miss Julia Hooker.

Caledonia National Bank.
The Caledonia National Bank at the annual meeting yesterday elected these directors: Peter Wesson, Fred B. Stocker, W. A. Ricker, E. G. Rogers and A. E. Tolman. The same board as last year. The officers organized as follows: Peter Wesson, president; Fred B. Stocker, vice-president; Asa Wesson, cashier.

The 25 cent piece was made famous by the American Liver Tablets, the perfect laxative.

Don't let the dust bury your goods. Advertise.

PRESS COMMENT

Mr. Vail's Gift.
The offer by Theodore N. Vail of the Lyndon agricultural and industrial school to the state of Vermont, with such land as may be necessary to the conduct thereof, is in a sense the most important proposal that has been made to the state in a decade.

The work of this school has attracted attention all over the United States and the efforts of Mr. Vail to encourage self-support have been of the greatest value to Vermonters of moderate means, who desire their children to receive a practical education without being subjected to the heavy costs of college life.

Most important, also, have been the efforts made toward simplicity and good taste, the home-made graduation gowns of the girls, costing a nominal sum, being a case in point. The school is admirably equipped, situated adjacent to Mr. Vail's model farm at Speedwell, which has been notable for the introduction of Brown Swiss cattle into Vermont as dual purpose animals and for other constructive agricultural experiments of the same importance.

Apparently there is no "string" attached to this princely gift. All the state has to do is to take over and run the school, thus saving the heavy initial outlay that such an enterprise entails.

As it appears to The Herald, Mr. Vail proposes to turn over to Vermont a working plant worth \$150,000, the only proviso being that the state will proceed to run the school. The facts have been briefly and lucidly set before the members of the Legislature in Mr. Vail's letter. It would seem to The Herald that though there would be little argument against it, provided, always, Vermont is to modernize her educational system on the lines laid down by the commission of which Mr. Vail is a member.

Not since the gift of the tuberculosis sanatorium at Pittsford by the late Senator Proctor has a more important proposal been made to the state.—Rutland Herald.

Generous and Important.

Theodore N. Vail has made the state of Vermont an offer that is as important as it is generous. He proposes to present the commonwealth the buildings and as much of his estate as he desires, for an agricultural school and farm. It is stated that the property offered the people of Vermont, in the cause of education, could not be duplicated for considerably more than \$150,000. Thus again has this prominent Vermonter shown his intense and biding interest in his state. It goes without saying that the tender will be accepted by the forthcoming legislature, with due expression of thanks for the magnificent gift. As the donor points out, having the property and all equipment intact, whatever the state has to expend it may devote to managerial and teaching purposes. "Speedwell Farms," with all of its splendid buildings and magnificent stock, will form the nucleus of an agricultural school that may well be the envy of other states.—Rutland News.

Of Course State Will Accept.

There are no reservations in Theodore N. Vail's offer to give to the state the agricultural school at Lyndon and the farm and farm buildings at Speedwell with their equipment and stock. He simply wishes the state to make use of this fine plant, valued at more than \$150,000, for educational purposes. Mr. Vail's generosity and his interest in the state are again apparent in this proposed magnificent gift. What the country needs and what the state needs is more well-trained farmers—youth men who are willing to make farming their life work, and will give to it the same thought, attention and effort essential to the success in other walks of life. Mr. Vail points out the necessity and advantage of a school for girls, where they may be thoroughly trained "in all the home life industries and economics, to make good homes and housewives." This kind of training could be arranged at Speedwell in an institution separate from the boys' school. The state will accept Mr. Vail's offer—it cannot afford to take any other course. With the agricultural school at Lyndon conducted on its present plan, and a girls' school of the scope indicated by Mr. Vail, the state would soon be turning out trained workers for the fields of genuine usefulness. The members of our next legislature will have an important duty to perform in accepting Mr. Vail's gift and in deciding upon the policy to be adopted in utilizing the properties at Lyndon.—Brattleboro Reformer.

The Vail Offer.

The offer of Theodore N. Vail of Lyndon Center, the well-known head of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., to place his boys' agricultural school and his splendid "Speedwell" farm at the disposal of the state of Vermont for the purpose of continuing the study of agriculture and, perhaps, for the enlargement of that study under state control, will without doubt appeal to Vermont people with varying feelings. In one and all there will arise a feeling of gratitude for the fine offer from a man who has closely interested himself in the upbuilding of Vermont along many lines, chiefly in agriculture; Vermont people will unanimously convey to Mr. Vail their appreciation of the excellent opportunities placed at their disposal. And now arises the question whether they can see their way clear to take upon themselves the obligation which Mr. Vail so public-spiritedly assumed when he started his school for instruction in practical farming. Therein will come the only hitch in action which might be taken. It is whether Vermont is in a financial position to carry on and enlarge the work which has been so well started by Mr. Vail. There is no doubt whatever that the equipment and advantages of the agricultural school at Lyndonville are such as to give the youth of the state very fine instruction in the real practice of farming; and the further offer to place the great Vail farm at the disposal of the state makes the prospect far better, inasmuch as "Speedwell" is developed to a high state and is one of the best equipped farms in the state, if not the very best equipped. As far as buildings, equipment and stock, together with a favorable location, are concerned, there could be no more attractive opportunity for instruction in farming. Indeed, right at the outset the state would have a much better plant than it already possesses at Randolph Center, the location of the only other agricultural school under state control. Yet the state has not been able to do what it should do for this single school at Randolph Center because of the lack of financial resources, apparently, and hence the query arises whether the state would find itself in the right position to assume the maintenance of another school of like nature only on a much larger scale. Indeed, it is a question whether Vermont can maintain more than one school at the present time and do justice to its obligation. If it is determined that the resources of the state will permit of assuming the support of two schools, then, by all means, the splendid offer of Mr. Vail should be accepted; but the state should not assume the double obligation if it is not prepared to deal freely and even liberally with both institutions. A half-developed institution running on a niggardly allowance and not capable of performing its true functions is worse than no school at all. It may be that the state can strain a few points and give the money needed for the maintenance of the school at Lyndonville and the school at Randolph Center, or perhaps a union of the two schools. That remains to be seen; and to that end the legislators are asked to look into the matter very closely when they come together at Montpelier next month. Let the matter be looked at from a business standpoint rather than from mere sentiment. Meanwhile the people of the state will convey to Mr. Vail their gratitude for his good offices. It is a splendid act on his part.—Barre Times.

Cannot Accept Too Soon.

The Hon. Theodore N. Vail's gift to Vermont again proves this noted man's interest in the Green Mountain State. Best of all he proposes to give something that will last long, and will be the means of making Vermont a better State. He has experimented with the agricultural and industrial school at Lyndon. In fact, he has put time and money into the enterprise. He has the school fully established, land secured for carrying out practical demonstrations, and buildings erected sufficient to house the students. In fact everything is in readiness to carry out the success of the school. He proposes to make the State of Vermont a gift of this property, the value of which is estimated around one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The legislature cannot assemble too soon to accept this splendid gift.—Waterbury Record.

Creates New Interest.

The proposition made to the state of Vermont by Theodore N. Vail of Lyndon, details of which are given on our seventh page this week, will inject new interest into the educational problems which the commonwealth is now facing, and may bring about some change in plans already outlined. The institution which Mr. Vail proposes to turn over to the state has certainly proved a gratifying success from the outset of its career, and its achievements furnish food for thought for those who are endeavoring to increase the interest on the part of young men in the study of agriculture.—Vermont Tribune.

Magnificent Gift.

That is a magnificent gift tendered by Hon. Theodore N. Vail to the state of Vermont—the agricultural school established some years ago by him at Lyndon and conducted heretofore as a private enterprise of a philanthropic nature. The gift includes the entire plant, real estate, equipment and everything appurtenant, valued, Mr. Vail says, at \$150,000. It ought not to take the incoming legislature long to accept it and put in due form some lasting recognition of the tender. Vermont can use this school and, in time, others like it to great advantage. Real trades schools like those at Randolph and Lyndon are the need rather than smattering attempts at such education by short and fragmentary public school courses.—Herald and News.

Will Benefit All.

Men of wealth, when so inclined, can be of great benefit to their home town and state. Indeed, it is such men who can make their own town, just as they choose. And when their assistance is rendered in such a way that there is no selfish motive behind it, the assistance is all the more worthy of commendation and general praise. Such assistance rendered to a worthy object for the good it promotes, we admire. That rendered to the uplifting of a town for the purpose of making the inhabitants subservient to the donor's every little whim and will, we despise. From what we can discover there is no selfish motive back of the Vail endowment of his farm and equipment for an agricultural school. Nor have any of his gifts been rendered with the selfish motive of which we speak. With his power of discernment the great good his wealth will do in the particular development of this school is an ample reward in itself. Hundreds are benefited by it. It is in the future, possibly long after Mr. Vail has passed away, that the fruits of his bountiful gift will be seen and felt, not in Lyndon, but reaching far out into every obscure corner of the land.—Express and Standard.

The 25 cent piece was made famous by the American Liver Tablets, the perfect laxative.

Don't worry. Advertise what you have to sell is all that is necessary, worry takes too much vitality.

VERMONT NEWS

Don A. Bisbee, the proprietor of a store in Bristol, was sentenced at 11 o'clock Friday forenoon by Judge W. W. Miles to serve not less than 12 nor more than 15 years at hard labor in the state prison at Windsor. When asked whether he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be pronounced on him, Bisbee remained silent. After Judge Miles had announced the penalty Bisbee thanked the court and the lawyers for the fair treatment he had received, and said that no one had lied for or against him in the trial. It is probable that Bisbee's counsel will take an appeal. Thirteen people, it is alleged, died as a result of drinking wood alcohol bought from Bisbee supposing the liquid to be whiskey, and several others who recovered were in a serious condition several days. In the trial Bisbee was specifically charged with causing the death of Cyrus Curry of Bristol on Oct. 30 last by selling him a beverage composed largely of wood alcohol. He was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter. After being out seven hours and 30 minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

More than 100 farmers and milk producers are named in the schedules in bankruptcy filed with Clerk F. S. Platt of the United States court Dec. 29 in the case of the Hudson Valley creamery of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. M. M. Graves, president. The accounts owed these parties vary from a few dollars to over \$200, the average amount being about \$100. The company's liabilities are \$15,794.76 and the assets \$4,829.85.

Mr. and Mrs. John Roddy living about one and one-half miles from Fairfield, were shot in their homes on the evening of Jan. 6 and seriously wounded by a farmhand, Robert Morrison. Mr. Roddy was shot in the head, the bullet passing out under his chin. Mrs. Roddy was shot through the left side, the bullet passing completely through her body and grazing her head. Commenting on the story, one of the state papers said: "This crime duplicates in a general way the tragedy at St. Johnsbury, last week, in which a farm hand murdered two persons, against whom he had no possible cause of offence. The St. Johnsbury man, however, committed suicide, whereas the Fairfield man lacked grace or courage to imitate him."

His Manifold Aspect.
Small Boy—Mamma, is it really true that the devil has horns and a club foot? The Mother—Ah, my dear, sometimes the devil appears in the shape of a very handsome and charming young man! Small Boy (pityingly)—Oh, mummy, you're thinking of Cupid!—London Punch.

ORIGIN OF THE TELEPHONE.

It Sprung From Bell's Efforts to Teach the Deaf to Speak.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell is reported to have explained in a lecture how he came to invent the telephone as follows:

"My father invented a symbol by which deaf mutes could converse, and finally I invented an apparatus by which the vibrations of speech could be seen, and it turned out to be a telephone. It occurred to me to make a machine that would enable one to hear vibrations. I went to an aurist, and he advised me to take the human ear as my model. He supplied me with a dead man's ear, and with this ear I experimented, and upon applying the apparatus I found that the dead man's ear wrote down the vibrations."

"I arrived at the conclusion that if I could make iron vibrate on a dead man's ear I could make an instrument more delicate which would cause those vibrations to be heard and understood. I thought if I placed a delicate piece of steel over an electric magnet I could get a vibration, and thus the telephone was completed. "The telephone arose from my attempts to teach the deaf to speak. It arose from my knowledge not of electricity, but as a teacher of the deaf. Had I been an electrician I would not have attempted it."

National Conversations.

If you see three men standing together on the sidewalk in any given country, you can guess the subject of their conversation. In Germany it is the army; in Russia, the bureaucracy; in France, women; in the United States, business; in England, sport; and in Turkey nothing at all.—Brussels Journal.

Only One Mood.
Inquisitive Friend—Don't you find that your wife is very subject to moods? Ennepek—No; she has only one mood, the imperative, and I'm the one that's subject to that!—Judge.

Hotel Room Keys.

A locksmith employed in one of New York's largest hotels explained the lock system of the house, saying that there were 1500 rooms in the hotel with individual keys, each of which will open only the lock it was made for. The "master key," however, will open or lock all of the doors in the hotel, and the "emergency key," besides doing this, will lock a door so that no other key will open it. The "master key" and the key made especially for any one of the doors are useless after the "emergency key" has locked the door. With it a man may be locked in or out of his room, and if so he will remain locked in or out until the "emergency key" is used again. It sets a lock so that no other key can turn it.—New York Times.

Do You Know Her?

"I do have the worst trouble with the phone."

"What's the cause?"
"The service, of course. Let me show you: 'Hello, exchange, hello! Why don't you answer? I want Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Julia Brown. What number? No. 62 Tanglefoot street. Number? I just told you. Oh, that? You mean her telephone number? Why, it's—there, you've gone and put it all out of my head. I'll have to look in the book. Dear, dear, the book is upstairs! Well, I never in all my life saw such service!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Prize Welsh Bull.

Wales produces bulls other than those found in cattle shows. A north Wales correspondent, says the Western Mail, calls upon the parish councils to hold meetings of protest. "In the meantime," he says, "I hope abler pens than mine will put their shoulders to the wheel and flood the columns of your paper until satisfaction is forthcoming." We hereby warn all pens against shouldering or flooding this column.

Only One Mood.
Inquisitive Friend—Don't you find that your wife is very subject to moods? Ennepek—No; she has only one mood, the imperative, and I'm the one that's subject to that!—Judge.

A Spoiled Scene.

E. H. Sothern once found his wit fail him in time of need. It was in the fourth act of "The Lady of Lyons." Sothern played Claude Melnotte, and Virginia Harned was cast as Pauline. Beaumont, the villain, was pursuing Pauline, and she cried loudly for help. Claude is supposed to dash to her rescue and catch the fainting Pauline in his arms. Sothern dashed on to the stage, but slipped and slid, sitting down near the footlights. Losing his presence of mind, he declaimed the line: "Look up, Pauline. There is no danger." As Virginia Harned was standing, this was, of course, an impossibility. By this time the audience was in an uproar, and when Arthur Lawrence, who played Beaumont, scornfully said, "You are beneath me," the amusement of the audience knew no bounds.

A Natural Choice.

Gabe—Brigley says he would rather fight than eat. Steve—I don't blame him. I had dinner at his house one night.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is a brief period of life that is granted us by nature, but the memory of a well spent life never dies.—Cicero.

G. F. Chamberlain

Shippers Supplies

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Wooden Sugar Pails
Tin Sugar Pails
Syrup Cans
Buckets and
Spouts

Our Annual LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING SALE Begins Thursday, January 14th

and for 10 DAYS we shall offer extraordinary values to the thrifty housekeepers of this section. It is to your advantage to grasp this opportunity and supply your wants for the entire season.

TABLE LINENS

Never have we shown a more desirable line of clean, desirable patterns of Table Damask, Napkins, Trays, Squares, Sets and Pattern Cloths

Damask

BLEACHED MERCERIZED, 64 in., you always pay 50c. 39c
CREAM DAMASK, all Linen, 68 in. wide, very heavy, value 89c. 75c

BLEACHED LINEN, 58 in., often sold at 69 to 75c., specially priced. 50c

70 in. the 89c quality, very desirable patterns. 75c

\$1.25 Grades at 98c

\$1.39 and 1.50 Grades at \$1.25

We show Napkins to match nearly all patterns from 75c to \$2.50 yd.

Napkins

All Linen with fast edges. 1.19 quality, \$1.00 a doz. 1.39 " 1.25 " 1.75 " 1.49 " 2.25 " 1.98 " 2.49 " 2.25 "

HEMSTITCHED LINEN NAPKINS at 19, 25, and 35c

One lot of our better quality Napkins, slightly soiled, reduced from 25 to 33 1/3%.

Tray Cloths

Exceptional values at 25, 50 and 75c

Luncheon and Table Sets

\$4.25 to 6.00

Towels

COTTON HUCK TOWELS, 16x33 in., red borders, excellent values, 8c each 25c

17x36 in., white and white with brocade borders, 12 1/2c values. 10c

Extra large and extra heavy, 25c quality, 19c

GUEST SIZE, hemstitched, 10, 12 1/2 and 15c

GUEST SIZE, all Linen hemstitched, with place for monogram, 25, 39 and 50c

Specials for this Sale

One lot of FINE HUCK TOWELS with colored embroidery, were 59c, 45c

Towels

DAMASK TOWELS, all Linen, extra quality in every way, hemstitched, at 25c

Choice Patterns at 39, 50, 75c and \$1.00

Turkish Towels

We are offering the best the market affords at 10, 12 1/2, 15, 25 and 50c

EXTRA SPECIAL, 21x45, regularly sold at 25c, a bargain at 19c each

Squares and Pattern Cloths

Ranging in price from \$4.25 to 6.50

DOMESTICS

Sheets

BLEACHED, 72x90, seamed, regularly 45c. 35c
GYPSY SHEETS, special, 50c

SEAMLESS SHEETS

Sanitary, 81x99, 69c
Sanitary, 81x90, 75c

PEQUOT

81x90, 90c 81x99, \$1.00 90x99, \$1.10

HEMSTITCHED, 81x90, 75c
PEQUOT, 81x90, 98c

Prints

For these TEN DAYS we will sell all Prints, either light or dark, also about 500 yards of Burmah Challies at 5c yd.

Pillow Cases

10c quality, 42x36, 9c
14c " 42x36, 12 1/2c
18c " 45x36, 16c
20c " 45x36, 17c

PEQUOT CASES, 42x36, 20c
HEMSTITCHED, 10 doz. cases well worth 15c each at 12 1/2c

Crashes

17 in. All Linen, Heavy Russia Weave, 10c yd.
17 in. Bleached, 10c quality, special, 8c yd.

HEAVY BARNSLEY and Twilled Crashes at 12 1/2, 14, 16c

SPECIAL VALUES at 5, 6, 8 and 9c

Spreads

Hemmed, Fringed, Cut Corners, Scalloped

HEMMED SPREADS

89c quality, 69c
\$1.25 " 95c
\$1.50 " extra size, \$1.25
\$1.39 " \$1.19

SCALLOPED EDGE, extra special, \$1.75 quality at \$1.49

Other splendid values at \$2.25, 2.49 to 5.00

Diaper

18 in. Red Star, 60c value, 47c piece

Cotton Batting

13c quality, 11c

Cottons

Our prices on Cottons are the lowest we have quoted for some time, many have already advanced in price. We give you the benefit of our purchase.

9-4 BLEACHED COTTON, 22, 25, 28, 30, 33c

42 in. COTTONS, 9, 11, 12 1/2, 14c

36 in. COTTONS, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 1/2c

FRUIT OF THE LOOM SHORTS, 300 yds. at 8 1/2c

Pillow Tubing

40, 42 and 45 in. at 15, 16, 17, 22, 25c

BROWN COTTON, 36 in. 5, 6, 7, 8c
40 in. 7, 8, 8 1/2c

Material Reductions In Our Garment Department
LEACH & WATERMAN, St. Johnsbury, Vt.